

THREE WESTERN VARSITIES DEBATE TONIGHT

McClung and Perkins to Meet Saskatchewan Tonight

WINNIPEG AND PROVINCIAL DEBATES ALSO SCHEDULED FOR THIS EVENING

This evening, at 8:15 p.m., in Convocation Hall, the University of Saskatchewan will oppose Mark McClung and Chuck Perkins of our own Varsity. The Alberta debaters hope to convince the audience that "The House Disapproves of the Growing Tendency of Governments to invade the Rights of the Individual," while Saskatchewan, in sending Eric Errey and Alfred Abraham—two of their outstanding debaters—intends to offer, to put it mildly, a stiff opposition. Dr. Wallace will be the chairman of the evening, while General Griesbach, Rev. H. A. McLeod, and G. H. Van Allan, K.C., are to judge the debate. While the judges are out, Prof. Nichols has arranged an interesting organ program. All in all, this promises to be one of the most enjoyable evenings of the winter, and a large crowd is expected, not only of students and their friends, but also of interested over-town people.

Eric Errey is a debater of wide experience, and represented his University in the Imperial Debate last fall. He has been active in campus activities, being President of the Debating Directorate last year, and this year heads their newly-formed Debating Union. His colleague, Alfred Abraham, has proved one of the most forceful debaters on their campus. Last year, when debating also in the Inter-varsity League, Mr. Abraham did much to bring the coveted McGoun Cup to Saskatchewan; at the same time he was president of the Emmanuel College Debating Directorate. McClung and Perkins are two well known to need further comment here, both having taken an active part in Varsity debating. These two men should form an exceptionally well balanced team; Chuck's able presentation and scholarly argument, with McClung's unequalled wit and brilliant repartee, forms an imposing combination.

It would seem to us, at least, that

ANNUAL AG BANQUET PROVES REAL HIT

Most Enjoyable Banquet in Years
Featured at Corona
Wednesday

Last Wednesday evening was the occasion of the annual banquet of the Agricultural Club. Always a popular event, this year it was held at the Corona Hotel, and attracted more of the students, graduates and faculty than ever before. The program consisted of a violin solo by Mr. Ed. Swindelhurst, accompanied at the piano by Miss Argue, a French-Canadian recitation ably given by Dean Howes, and toasts to the King, the Province, the University and the Faculty. The speakers were Mr. R. M. Putnam, Mr. M. C. Crosbie, Mr. S. G. Carlyle, Mr. C. J. Jackson, Dr. Wallace, Miss Maxine Macleay, and Dr. Fryer.

Alderman C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., delivered the principal address of the evening. Contrary to the popular version of the farmer as a "cheerful ploughman," Alderman Gibbs said that he had been particularly impressed by the Canadian farmer's singularly tragic view of everything in general. Rather than enjoying the natural beauty of a clear, bright night and a full moon, he fears the frost that it may bring before morning. Again, he seems to be continually longing for Provincial catastrophes in other lands so that his products may have increased demands.

Mr. Gibbs termed the faculty and students at the banquet as the "Technocrats of Agriculture." However, he stressed particularly that even individual technocrats must also take personal interest in general social, political and economic problems. Society is looking for more than tech-

nical efficiency, and it is to those who have education and information that it must look. Criticizing a common tendency among educated persons, Alderman Gibbs described two types that were apt to develop. The first were those who become specialists in one field and refuse to have anything to do with general affairs of the state. The Greeks had a word that described such persons—our word "idiot" is its derivative. The second type were the extremists who demand upheaval and total change. Mr. Gibbs recommended for these the reading of Charles Lamb's essay on Roast Pork. Burning down the farm buildings is not the only, nor is it the most efficient, way of obtaining roast pork.

Mr. Gibbs expressed confidence in the ability of the modern world to meet the great problems confronting it. Today there is a volume of intelligence and moral strength which did not exist in the Roman Empire at the time of its fall. However, once the people, especially educated people, lose interest in state affairs there is danger.

Enumerating problems which had faced this civilization in the past, Mr. Gibbs pointed out how the intelligence of the world had been focussed on one and then another, each time obtaining solutions which resulted in expansion and progress. The task at present demanding attention is to first of all find exactly what is the particular problem to be solved, and then to direct the intelligence of the world towards it. This must be done in a scientific, pragmatic manner, free from irrelevant and diverting influences.

It is unfortunate that the Tofield debate has been cancelled, but it is extremely probable that some other town along that line will take the debate. These good-will debates represent a refreshing innovation in our University activities, bringing to the people of the province a tangible manifestation of the work that is being done at their own University.

UNDERGRAD TICKET SALE

Tickets to the Undergrad Open Forum will be sold in the basement of the Arts Building on the 26th and 27th of this month. This means next Thursday and Friday, so get in the rush and book the girl and dances, for a week soon passes.

The ticket preference will be as follows:

Thursday, Jan. 26th—9-12 a.m., the Faculty and Graduates, 1-5 p.m.: Seniors and Juniors.

Friday, Jan. 27th—1-5 p.m., Sophomores and Freshmen.

The price is, as most are by now aware, most reasonable, being only \$1.50 for a couple.

SASKATCHEWAN DEBATERS



ERIC ERREY

Who will oppose Alberta debaters, Mark McClung and Charles Perkins, tonight in Convocation Hall.



ALFRED ABRAHAM

NEW EXECUTIVE BODY PROPOSED

Inter-Class Executive to be Formed to Have Representation on Council

Art Wilson, President of the Students' Union, presided at a meeting composed of "Buzz" Fenerty, Ernie Ayre, Ken Smith and Peter Rule, Presidents of the four University classes. The topic of discussion was reorganization of our class system in order to establish a connecting link between the classes and the Students' Council.

It is proposed that an inter-class executive be formed to be composed of the presidents of the four classes to act in accordance with a presiding chairman and secretary of this inter-class executive, who will have seats on the Council.

A definite constitution will be drawn up for this body, which will control class fees, initiation, class budgets, the various class social functions, etc. The meeting seemed in favor of the constitution embodying a compulsory class membership fee of fifty cents to all undergraduates in order to obtain 100 per cent. representation in the Year Book and to facilitate the performance of all class activities. According to the plan the class president would still be chairman of the executive chosen by his class.

The president and secretary of the inter-class executive would serve not only on that body, but also on the Council, and would be elective in the spring along with the other Council members. It would be his duty to oversee the early elections of each class.

It was suggested that the personnel of the Students' Council could be reduced, and more direct contact made with the faculty clubs by forming an inter-club executive similarly composed of the president of each of the faculty clubs, who act in accordance with a president and secretary of this inter-club executive, and who will be elective in the spring and will also have seats on the Council. This matter will be taken up with the faculty clubs and representatives in the near future.

The necessity for action on this matter arose last year when the Sophomore class passed a resolution to the effect that all surplus initiation funds should be returned to the Freshman class. The Sophomore class, however, had no constitution in which to embody this move, so that it was not necessarily binding to the Sophomore classes of subsequent years.

The proposed inter-class executive is meeting next Wednesday to draw up a constitution, which will be presented to the Council for ratification.

Dr. Wallace Continues His Freshman Lecture Series

"OUR SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS" TOPIC OF THIS MORNING'S LECTURE GIVEN IN CONVOCATION HALL

At 11:30 this morning Dr. Wallace continued his talks which, since registration last fall, he has been giving every fortnight to all the Frosh. These lectures represent an ambitious project, and despite the compulsory attendance, have proved to be genuinely popular with the majority of the students. This morning Dr. Wallace spoke of our industrial and political organizations, and a portion of his address is given below.

"With the development of machinery, our social relationships in the producing of materials which we need have completely changed. Hitherto, the work was in individual hands; and the craftsmanship which found collective expression in the Guilds was possible because a piece of goods was the labour of a single man. Machinery required considerable capital, and large scale operations. The man who had been his own master became a worker in a factory. In order to finance operations there grew up the joint stock company with limited liability, and this has become a characteristic organization of the industrial life of our time. The stockholder—the provider of the capital—is nominally concerned with the management of the company, but actually takes little or no part in the operations, which are left to a board and an executive department. The interest of the stockholder is mainly in securing a reasonable return for the capital which has been invested.

This system is a collective individualism, and there has been the tendency in recent years towards a greater uniformity by the process of rationalization. This has shown itself in the standardization of product, in the endeavour to regulate production by common action among the producers, in the adoption of the most efficient methods and the most modern machinery, and in common action in marketing the product. It represents what is probably the furthest stage in collective action possible under the system.

The alternative system of socialized control has found its advocates mainly among the workers who suffered hardship with the advent of industrialism which trade unionism did much to remedy. In a socialism system individual property would disappear, or become of little importance, and the element of profit in production would be eliminated. Several methods of organization in industry have been proposed, all of them involving a greater or lesser measure of democratic control. No clear-cut

illustrations are yet available, as the Russian experiment has not yet reached the final stage of a fully socialized industrial life.

In the history of the organization of government, as in industry, the two conflicting ideas of the importance of the individual and of the collective body—in this case the state—have held sway. A reasonable balance was possible in the Greek City State, where the individual citizen could express himself and act collectively for the good of the city. With larger collective units, the tendency towards absolutism grew, fostered by the example of the church and the doctrine of the divine right of kings. With Hobbes absolutism was complete, with Locke it was transformed into the theory of limited and constitutional government as a defender of property rights. Under this latter conception the separation of powers—legislative, administrative, judicial—has become more or less complete.

With the exception of the experiments of Sovietism and Fascism, the tendency would appear to be towards individualism, expressed in the growing importance of organizations independent of the state. Economic bodies, whose influence extends beyond political boundaries, become in order to maintain control, the more powerful, and are subject to little control by the state. Whether state will be transformed into a body primarily economic in function with the far-reaching transformations that this would imply, is one of the problems of our present civilization."

UNDERGRAD TO BE ON FEBRUARY 3RD

Ag Club Work Hard to Provide a Novel Dance

The coming Undergrad Dance is, no doubt, being looked forward to by many of the students as a real treat. This year the popular price of \$1.50 brings it within the means of all. The heads of the Ag Club are now working hard on the arrangements, and are promising a real live dance.

The decorations are to be agrarian yet sufficient to meet the demands of the occasion. John Bowman and his Macdonald Hotel Orchestra will be in attendance, and a program of the latest dance hits has been arranged. The usual floor and service of Athabasca Hall will be at the disposal of all the guests, and the supper will, no doubt, be another feather in the cap of the residence chef. Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. MacEachern, Mrs. Howes, Mrs. Fryer and Miss Dodd are to be the patronesses.

As the old adage goes, "It is never too late to mend." Consequently it is not too late to book a program for the Undergrad. More men are seeing those 8 and c marks on the signs, and hence without any further ado ask the little lady to go. One poor fellow went so far as to ask a girl to go before Christmas, and in a case of this kind either the dance or the girl must be wonderful. Well, on looking around one would gather that this Undergrad is going to be one smart dance.

The tickets will be on sale on Jan. 26th and 27th. Be sure to get yours.

SOPHOMORES

I would like the following to see me as soon as possible regarding Year Book pictures. If you wish to have your photo in the class group kindly make sure that I receive your print as soon as possible:

Misses Lois Murray, Ruth Reikie.

Messrs. E. Johnson, J. Shank, R. Collins, T. Whiteside, L. Dworkin, E. Willis, S. Shaw, R. Farmer, N. Weston, J. Calhoun, U. Meech, T. MacNab, T. Stanford, J. Charlesworth, W. Stuart, R. Keith, N. Cameron, R. Pearson, J. Beach, J. Armstrong, O. Muchinnihm, G. Manning, T. O'Donnell.

R. K. SMITH, President.

FORMER ALTA. MEDS WIN INTERNSHIPS

Friends of Douglas Ross, Dave Collison and Eddie Douglas will be pleased to know that these former University of Alberta medical students have achieved a certain amount of success at McGill University. They left Alberta a few years ago to complete their medical course at the eastern centre, and, as most Alberta students who go East, have stood very high in their scholastic attainments. An announcement to the effect that they have been granted internships in the Montreal General Hospital has just been received.

Annual Winter Carnival Proves Hilariously Popular

SPECTACULAR BROOMBALL GAME—CLEVER SKATING EXHIBITION—EXCITING RACES AND ENJOYABLE SKATING PROVIDE COLOURFUL EVENING

Those who missed the carnival on Tuesday evening, whether they missed it from necessity, thoughtlessness or just laziness, certainly passed up one of the most hilariously enjoyable events of the year. For three long hours not a single moment of dullness or depression crept in to dampen the enthusiasm and merriment.

The evening's entertainment was effectively introduced by the broomball game between the White Moguls led by "Baby" Austin, and the Browns led by "Gastric" Gale. The teams were distinguished from each other by the colors of their uniforms, "Baby" Austin's hopefuls being in white (or shall we say, whitish brown) lab coats, and "Gastric" Gale's in plain brown. Their heads were all adequately protected by rugby helmets. The referee, "Doc" Kuwabara (being of necessity distinguished from the common herd), floated grandly up and down the ice in a gown and bowler hat. Many little suggestions were made by the broomballers that might be adopted profitably by the hockey teams. For instance, if you can't put the puck inside the goal, why not bring the goal over and put it around the puck? The most tense and crucial moment of the whole fracas occurred when every member of both teams, except the goalkeepers, was put on the fence. Valiantly the goalkeepers chased each other up and down the ice, patting the ball gently with their little whisks. Then some generous soul passed around the smokes, and the boys occupied the moments between thrusts, pushes and taps, with vigorous puffing at lovely cigars. "Baby" Austin's lineup included: "Pete" Gordon the first, "Hunchback" Huckvale, "Gobbler" Gardiner, "Little" Gale and "Sticky" Hewitt. "Gastric" Gale's was made up of "Bandy" Brodie, "Ace-high" King, "Pembina" Hall, "Crummy" Cooper and "Shorty" Clarke. Their trainer

(and surely he must be a gifted gentleman) was "Charley-Horse" Jacobs. Their final score is unknown.

Then the Glenora Club skaters entertained the audience with an excellent performance of intricate and graceful fancy skating. Miss Naomi Aylen, the Glenora Club champion, presented a delightful solo performance. She was followed by Miss Lorraine Cook and Miss June MacLean in a duet, and then, most interesting of all, an extremely complicated exhibition given for the first time in Canada, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Pahlman and Miss Aylen. The audience were vastly appreciative of the skill and ability of the skaters. The applause was loud and sincere.

"Blue-line" Mary Cogswell sailed in far ahead in the ladies' race, carrying all the honors with her. Her reward for her speed and energy was \$1.75 worth of anything she might happen to desire at the Varsity Beauty Shop, the donor of this prize being Jack Crawford, the owner. Jack Lyons won the men's race, thereby providing himself with a flashlight, donated by Gordon Williamson, Sporting Goods Manager of the Motor Car Supply Company.

Mary Cogswell and George Casper have a two-pound box of chocolates between them too, as proof of their ability in couple racing.

Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Doyle and Dr. Thornton were costume judges. The costumes were few in quantity, but excellent in quality. They all deserve honorable mention, though, of course, they couldn't all win prizes. Muriel O'Brien, of Fort Saskatchewan, a freshette House Ecce, made a very charming little Dutch maiden, and was the winner of an electric clock. Albert Rader, a third year Dent, was an impressive Hindoo, and won the blanket that was the prize

(Continued on Page Six)

HOUSEHOLD EC. CLUB MEETS

Almost all the Household Economics Club was present Thursday afternoon, when Miss Kathleen Esch, formerly a student at the University, addressed the club. Miss Esch, in the capacity of Home Service Director for the Northwestern Utilities, gave an exhibition of the type of demonstration which is part of her work for the company. She also discussed other phases of her work. Association with one who is applying principles of cookery in the business world proved an interesting experience for those present.

A short business meeting was conducted, when some plans for the Household Economics banquet, scheduled for the latter part of February, were discussed. A committee comprised of Miss Jean Miller, Miss Bessie Clark and Miss Eva Newton was chosen to direct arrangements for this event.



HAROLD RILEY



ED. McCORMICK

Who are at present on tour, and who will debate against Manitoba tonight.



THE GATEWAY

The Undergraduate Newspaper Published Weekly by the Students' Union of the University of Alberta

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CLASS FINANCES

Economic discussions are prevalent. And class finances, being no exception, are receiving criticism, favorable and otherwise. The main source of discussion at present is the budget drawn up for the Junior Prom last fall. The reason this particular function, and the executive sponsoring it, have received so much publicity is due to the increase in the Junior Prom tickets by twenty-five cents during a year in which other activities have been endeavoring to practise rigid economy.

In the last week's issue of The Gateway a correspondent mentions this fact, asking for an explanation and a statement of expenditure. We feel he is justified in his request.

But such a state of affairs should never have been allowed to come to pass. The initiative in a discussion of this kind belongs properly to the Students' Union Council. Nor need they confine their attention to the activities of the Junior Class. All classes should be treated alike, of course.

The proper course of action which the Council should follow, as we see it, is this: a closer relationship between the different classes and the students' representatives must be maintained; such a relationship would eliminate the possibility, or any suspicion of a possibility, of the class executives profiting by the management of dances that are student social functions, not money-making businesses. The best check on class budgeting would be a published statement of plans of expenditure and the amount and sources of income. Such publicity of budgets would obviate the probability of "post-mortem" criticisms similar to that following the Junior Prom this year.

The ultimate responsibility for class executives lies with the Council. In a full realization of the import of their assent to an increase in dance tickets they will be held responsible to the student questions and demands. More publicity is the best immediate remedy for dissatisfaction on these financial questions.

ATHLETIC AWARDS AGAIN

The Men's Athletic Executive held a meeting last week, and went on record as being in favor of the new athletic award system. President Neil Stewart will recommend that it be adopted at the next meeting of the Students' Council. Unfortunately, the Men's Athletic Executive attached a proviso. In case any major awards are given out this year the Union will provide the black for the sweater, but . . . the sweater. This is very fine of the Athletic Executive, person to whom the award is made must buy his own indeed, and we thank them. They might just as well have said: "We will let you buy a car if you have the money." If the state of the Union exchequer prohibits the purchasing of these major decorations, it would be better to decide against awarding them this year than to pursue the course they have.

The executive has also decreed that interfaculty awards shall remain substantially as they have been in the past. This may or may not be a "good thing." It is true that these awards grant interfaculty champions some recognition. But is it necessary? We know of persons who have played in and have been connected with interfaculty sports for a number of years, and they have found it the general rule that these players are playing for the love of the game, not for awards. Then again, an award system's first purpose should be to grant recognition to athletes who have represented the University on the field of sport. Obviously the interfaculty teams do not do this.

Also, for many years it has been the aim of the Awards Committee to limit the number of awards given out in an effort to enable the awards to carry some meaning. This is impossible when a large number of interfaculty awards are given. And then there is the financial side of the matter. An interfaculty shield costs four times as much as a major A.

The Athletic Executive deserves commendation for passing the new award system, as it will erase many of the defects of the old system. But it seems that they could have given it a little more thought and made the change more complete while they were at it.

F. J. E.

THE FOUR DOLLAR COMPULSORY FEE

A four dollar compulsory Students' Union fee has been suggested. The idea was first brought to public attention at the meeting of the Men's Athletic Executive last week. There it was suggested that the Council have an extra charge of four dollars levied on all students. In exchange for this increase in fees it was planned that the students would gain admission to all athletic events and competition, to all entertainments sponsored by the Literary Association, and, in short, to all student activities taking place on the campus.

The Students' Council discussed the question last Wednesday, but coming to no definite conclusion on the subject, the whole affair was tabled indefinitely.

Considered from the standpoint of the University Athletic Association, and all those interested in sporting activities on the campus, this compulsory fee has many advantages. It would ensure bigger attendances at games and meets, thus giving the impression of greater student interest in athletics. It would also



Bill Hoar (boasting about his golf)—They're all afraid to play me. What do you think my handicap is?

Admiring Co-ed—Oh, I don't know. It might be your face, or perhaps it's just your general appearance.

Men who lie also swear, claims a psychologist. Anyway, this is true about a man lying under an automobile.

There was a young fellow named Tweedle,
Who wouldn't accept his degree;
He said, "It's enough to be Tweedle,
Without being Tweedle D.D."

An Idyl
He stands before his glass in doubt;
His beard by night hath sprouted well.
He needs must scrape—and yet without
He hears begin the lecture bell.
Too many times he's skipped the course—
He fears its doors on him may shut:
His blade is dull—now which is worse,
To cut and shave, or shave and cut?

Marg Kinney—Why did you steal the purse?
Beth Carscallen—I was ill, and I thought the change would do me good.

On Africa's Golden Sands

A wild and warlike Zulu chief
Was he;
His costume was as brief as brief
Could be.
He vowed that he would woo and win
A maid,
But she skipped out and left him in
The shade.
At first she liked him; this is how
She ceased—
He simply WOULD'N'T wear his trousers.

Employer (sternly)—There are two quarters missing from my desk, and only you and I have keys. What about it?

Office Boy—Well, sir, let's pay a quarter each and say nothing about it.

Examiner—If a man fainted, what would you do?
Freshman—Bring him to.
Examiner—Then what would you do?
Freshman—Bring him two more.

First Angel—How did you get here?
Second Angel—Flu.

Guest—How long before she'll make her appearance?

Host—She's upstairs at her dressing table making it now.

Mary Smith—I would like to get a muff.
Clerk—What fur?
Mary—To keep my hands warm, of course.

It was in dear old Czechoslovakia. The lights were dim. Suddenly a man came running out of a side street.

"What's the matter?" asked a policeman.
"I am frightened," said the runner.
"What has happened to you?"
"I just passed a bad Czech," replied the runner, continuing on his way.

Mr. Fuss—Waiter, bring me a spoon for my coffee.

Waiter—Sorry, sir, we don't serve them—the music here is so stirring.

How to Write a Nasty Letter

Sir:
My stenographer, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot write it. But you, being neither, can guess it all.

Sprig Sog

Sprig, sweet Sprig, is cobig;
For I feel it id the air,
See, the ground is geditly thawig,
Bud ad slush are everywhere.

Dow I doff by widter fladdels,
Ad I dod by subber close;
Thed for weeks and weeks together
Vaidly try to blow by dose.

ensure a stability of income which would eliminate the possibility of over-estimation of incomes from athletic activities, and also sport expenditure would be maintained at least up to its present level. Those interested in athletics say: "It is a good thing."

But another side of the question is that aspect of it most evident to the Literary Association. They have always "lived within their income," especially the Dramatic Society. They are expected to give up that income for their share in the Students' Union fee, and in return will provide the "drawing card" which will entice the students to vote for a compulsory fee, enabling athletics to survive on the campus. The Literary Association is not unwilling to co-operate—far from it—but why should they provide the incentive to support the student interest in athletics. Sports should prosper only so long as they remain a living interest at the University; beyond that time, when they are not of sufficient importance to the students to warrant attendance at the games, then they should be allowed to die a natural death.

From the point of view of the student body as a whole, any increase in Students' Union fees is undesirable. This might be considered as an invitation to the authorities that be, for a much higher increase in academic fees than that which we already fear. We do not intend any such invitation to be tendered.



THE RINK SCHEDULE

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—In your correspondence column last week Mr. Archer asks for an explanation of matters with regard to the management of the University Rink. Although I take exception to several statements made by your correspondent, I feel that some explanation of the "delightfully irregular schedule" is warranted, and I will try to answer his criticisms as impartially as he has made them.

I am somewhat surprised to learn that "complaint is rampant" this year, as this is the first public or private criticism that has reached the attention of myself or the rink staff. The statement that "neither the ownership or the five dollar fee seems to make any difference, to matter at all to the present rink manager" is neither correct nor fair. In a November issue of The Gateway I stated that the policy of the Rink Committee was to have Varsity students operate their own rink in the best interests of Varsity students. That is still the policy of the committee, the manager, and the staff, and will continue to be so.

Mr. Archer's remarks re the skating schedule are possibly justified, but the confusion is more accidental than intentional. During previous seasons Wednesday and Friday had been regular skating nights, and were not usually subject to interference.

Before the season opened I had numerous requests to change the skating nights to Tuesday and Thursday, because of the interference of swimming, badminton and other activities such as major functions with the old Wednesday-Friday schedule. When I was ready to set the permanent schedule, which is always a difficult problem, the dates for senior hockey games had not been released by the senior hockey league. I waited some time for these dates, but was only able to learn that Varsity would play six games in our rink. As it was imperative that the permanent schedule be set at once, the only possible solution was to prepare one with the reservation that it was automatically cancelled on such nights as were selected for the six hockey games. If Mr. Archer will consult the permanent schedule as published in The Gateway early in December, he will find that the above stipulation was included. When the league schedule was released it was found that the six games fell on regular skating nights, whereas I expected that some of them, at least, would be on Saturday nights. Whenever possible, when a game interferes with the skating schedule during any week, skating is transferred to Saturday night. This is, no doubt, an unfortunate situation, but I hope that Mr. Archer and others will see that it was caused by circumstances largely beyond my control. The conflict between house dances and skating is also unfortunate, but the House Committee do not feel at liberty to co-operate by cancelling any dances, and I likewise feel that the students are entitled to the privilege of skating on Saturday when the weekly schedule is interrupted.

I hope this explanation is adequate, and I would like to direct the attention of Mr. Archer and other interested persons to the skating notice in The Gateway of Jan. 13, which contains the schedule for the rest of the season.

Yours truly,
J. C. HEWSON,
Manager, University Rink.

RE THE JUNIOR PROM

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—In reply to a letter addressed to yourself in the last issue of The Gateway re the price of Prom tickets this year, I would like to offer a little explanation.

There seems to be considerable vagueness amongst some students as to just what a class organization's activities consist of and how they are to be financed. The Junior Prom of this year is, with one exception, the cheapest Prom ever put on at this University in recent years. There was a very good reason why last year's Junior Class was able to reduce the standard price of two dollars and fifty cents to two dollars. When they began that year they had a good-sized cash surplus of about one hundred and fifty dollars, so that they could budget in such a way as to just break even on their dance and still not entertain the possibility of being unable to finance their year's activities. Class '34 had but a meagre surplus of eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

As the Junior Class on beginning its year must raise funds for the following purposes: (1) Junior Class representation in the Year Book. This requires from seventy-five to one hundred dollars.

(2) Royalty rights on the Junior Play, about twenty-five dollars.

(3) A certain amount should be set aside each year to provide for a gift at graduation for the Honorary President of the class.

A class has the following sources of income outside of its dance.

(1) Class fees. One hundred paid-up class members at fifty cents each would bring fifty dollars to offset the necessary expenditures above.

What does any club or society do if it wants to raise money? The usual procedure is to put on some type of entertainment rather than make a direct levy on its members.

The Junior Class does not deem it advisable to create a precedent by publishing a financial statement of the dance, but if Mr. Archer or any other student wishes to examine this statement, they are perfectly at liberty to do so. Just see Mr. Cameron Grant, the secretary-treasurer of the class.

For the general knowledge of any students interested, I would like to point out that while the decorative

scheme used at the Prom may have looked expensive, such was not the case. Most of the effect was accomplished by many arduous hours of work on the part of a number of loyal Juniors, who received absolutely no remuneration for this work. (May I take advantage of this opportunity of expressing a hearty appreciation to all who assisted.) Further, a good proportion of the money spent on decorations was retained on the campus for such items as rental of dramat lights, etc. The profit on the dance will be expended as outlined above, and is approximately what our budget called for.

Sincerely,
ERNE AYRE,
President of Junior Class.

THE CALGARY SITUATION

Edmonton,
Jan. 13, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.

Dear Madam,—While I must admit I am very pleased to see an editorial appearing in The Gateway upon such an important and timely topic as the Calgary situation, I am afraid that I cannot in any way agree with the viewpoint which you expressed on the subject last week. There are three principal criticisms which I would make: first, that there is some doubt as to the accuracy of some of the statements which you produce as facts; second, that you have omitted to mention one or two interesting and significant facts relating to the case; and third, that I cannot agree with your general conclusion as to the wrongfulness of the move. I admit, of course, that this third criticism depends largely upon one's personal viewpoint.

You state that Calgary sold its bonds payable either in New York or Canada. One infers from this that holders of the bonds have the privilege of asking for payments either in Canadian or American funds. This, as a matter of fact, is a question in dispute at the present moment, and by all indications it may take a lengthy and involved lawsuit to determine it.

Further on you say: "Calgary credit has already lost prestige. For example: it is authoritatively stated that one New York investor holding \$525,000 in the City of Calgary bonds liquidated these in 1932." We must infer from your editorial that this action was taken in view of the refusal of the city to pay exchange premiums. Surely, though, there must be more than one reason for a bondholder to liquidate his holdings. Then, too, against this may be set up the equally authentic story of the American investor who, when the Calgary Sinking Fund offered to purchase his Calgary bonds in the summer of 1932, refused to part with them, hoping no doubt to collect more exchange if he waited.

Then in your next paragraph you dismiss the contention that the Dominion Government should furnish gold at par in order to assist the city in meeting its American obligations, because Canadian payments amounting to \$266,650,000 fall due in the United States this year and "the Dominion Government cannot be held responsible for the liquidation of the exchange premiums on all this, for it would not be able to maintain the necessary exports of gold." Surely at the very least your reasoning is illogical. The Dominion Government apparently is not to be held responsible for making payments simply because it is unable to pay. And yet you argue that Calgary should pay its exchange premiums whether it is really able to pay or not.

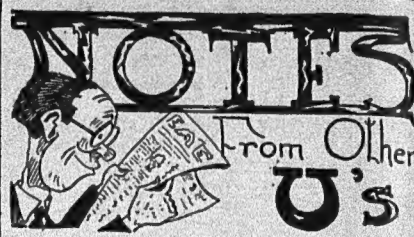
But it is to your concluding statements that I must take greatest exception. You say: "The stand taken by the City Council of Calgary, which amounts to a repudiation of its debts, is unwise and unfair; and the contention that the Dominion should assist by payment of \$300,000 is doubly unfair."

I should like in the first place to point out in the clearest possible manner that the City Council's stand in no way amounts to a repudiation of the city's debts. At the very most it amounts to a refusal to pay the exchange premiums on the payments of interest and principal due January 1. The city has signified its intention of meeting the entire payment in Canadian funds. This is a very different thing to repudiation.

You criticize the city's action as unfair. Unfair to whom? I can only suppose that you refer to the holders of the bonds, and this brings me to one of the most unpleasant features of the whole incident, and one which you omitted to mention in your editorial.

It has been pretty conclusively proved that as the payment date approached, and when it became apparent that American holders of the

(Continued on Page 5)

Diary of a Resident
In Ye Style of Pepys

Sept. 28—Arrived ye college and did register, being assigned a room on ye top floor. A most distressing climb.

Sept. 29—Wakened this morn of an early hour. Find ye bed approximately four inches short. The extremities of my person do project from ye ends.

Sept. 30—Ye classes are begun. Lack of sleep due to ye shortness of ye bed doth distress me most exceedingly.

Oct. 5—Awoke early, certain troubles afflicting me. Classes most long and dreary. Consumed quantity of doughnuts. Must obtain a can opener.

Oct. 9—Very bored. Had an excellent walk and cleaned a window, but do not feel well.

Oct. 15—Spent an enjoyable hour and a half in bath-tub. Did enjoy light lunch of beans, peaches, pineapple and doughnuts.

Oct. 19—Did tie N's alarm clock under ye bed set for 3:30.

Oct. 20—Clock did not work, but hope for ye better luck next time.

Oct. 24—Did awake this morn at 3:30 an alarm clock under my bed. Most annoying. Did lose my beauty sleep. Slept ye whole afternoon. And so to bed.—The Quill.

A Transition
(1931-1932)

Short skirts,
Powdered nose;
High heels,
Pointed toes,
Lipstick, rouge,
Vanity case;
Cropped hair,
Painted face,
Smoking outfit.
Quite complete;
Thinks that she
Looks very sweet.
Dress and coat
Are rather breezy;
Taking life
Extremely easy.
Brain forever
In a whirl,
This? Of course
The Modern Girl. (1931)

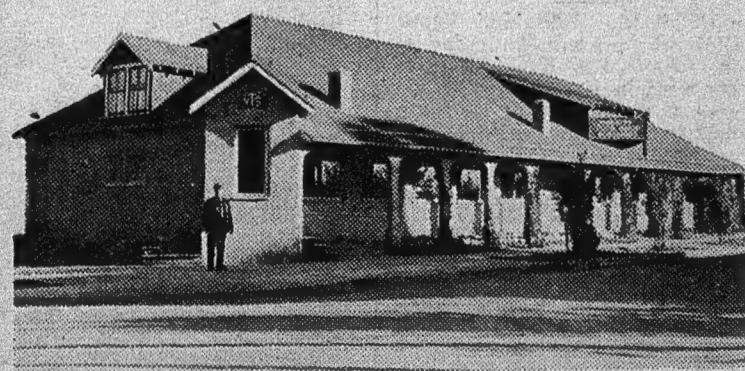
The fashions have changed tra-la-la, la-la,
The fashion have changed, tra-la-la, la-la,
Bowler hats perch on the heads of our flirts,
While their sweet little ankles are covered by skirts.
Curling hair covers their shapely white shoulders.
And longer than ever are cigarette holders.
The demeanour of woman grows less like a man,
Still, she treads on her skirts and mutters "Oh—"
And 'tis whispered in Fashion Books from Gay Paris,
That long feather trimmings Eve shall now carry.
Ah! Feminine Genders with clothes far from brief,
Beware how you step, lest your skirts come to grief. (1932)
(—Argosy Weekly.)

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early.

The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin', all yo' has to do is just to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up and calls yo'."—Xaverian Weekly.

The Gateway, published by the students of the University of Alberta, is always a welcome visitor to our exchange shelf. Naturally it contains much material that is of interest only to the student of the institution that it represents, but it also contains many articles that are of interest to outsiders as well. Such articles come as a godsend to harassed exchange editors who have several pages to fill and nothing to fill them with. Reference to The Gateway usually solves the problem.

The editorial section of The Gateway always has something worth while on problems of campus life. The students of the University of Alberta have a publication well worthy of their whole-hearted support. —The Tech Flash, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, N.S.

THE BEST
Varsity Tuck Shop
IN CANADATHE RAINBOW ROOM
IS FREE FOR STUDENT FUNCTIONS

Musical Club Hears Interesting Speakers

MRS. WALKER AND MR. EAGLESON STRESS NEED FOR FURTHER MUSICAL TRAINING

At the meeting of the University Musical Club on Tuesday, January 17th, papers were read by Mrs. O. J. Walker and Mr. J. Norman Eagleson on "Music in our Education System."

Mr. Eagleson's interesting talk made a very convincing appeal for music in the high schools. He began by saying that in these troublesome times music is especially needed, for it is due to the consuming passion of nations and individuals for material gain that the world is in its present state. Now, more than ever, we must strive to quicken the spiritual vision. This recognized need for an increasing liberality towards fields which develop and enrich the spirit has led to a new proportioning of the plan of education. There has come a feeling that there must be room for the world of spiritual aspiration as well as for intellectual endeavour, and for this purpose the mind turns at once to the fine arts and to music with its great degree of subjectivity, its accessibility of a medium and its tremendous popular appeal.

Mr. Eagleson then talked on music in Canadian schools. He pointed out Canada's rather fortunate position in being under the influence of the musical traditions of two countries, Great Britain and the United States. He explained how in Great Britain the emphasis is still placed rather too much on musical performance, though this, of course, leads to an excellent musical development among a few. In the United States, on the other hand, there is a national united endeavour for everyone to be given a chance to appreciate music. In Canada the influence of both countries is felt. The American influence seems to be growing stronger, and it is to be hoped that all petty national feelings will be put aside in the common quest for beauty. It was very interesting to hear the actual course of musical study in elementary grades outlined. The people who planned it have had regard for the findings of psychological studies of children. The material is fascinating from the time the "six-year olders" learn their short rote songs up to the adolescent stage when music serves as a splendid emotional outlet, and musical good-taste and judgment are cultivated.

Mr. Eagleson deplored the fact that this systematic musical education should have to end at the doors of the high school, that music should have to retire into oblivion during years when it is most urgently needed.

ed. He concluded his address by mentioning the seven avowed aims of high school education, and systematically showed that not only would music not hinder the carrying out of these aims, but would indeed be a very great help towards their fulfillment.

As Mr. Eagleson had laid more emphasis on the spiritual side of music, it was especially interesting that Mrs. Walker dealt rather more with music as a mind-trainer.

She began by tracing the growth of music on this continent from the time over three centuries ago when the Pilgrim Fathers considered it a deadly sin, up to the present, when it is accepted as a credit in almost all American and Canadian colleges, and as a course toward a degree in many of them. Whereas music used to be considered only as a pastime, as a polite and trivial accomplishment, it is now recognized as being as great a brain and mind-trainer as any of the other sciences. Now parents do not want their children to practise so that they can "show off" before the neighbours, but because they recognize the incredible mental alertness which an intelligent musician must have.

Mrs. Walker spoke particularly of the value of music in secondary schools and colleges. It is at the adolescent stage that music speaks to students with a new voice. They become aware of musical potentialities they had not recognized before. The practical benefits are shared by the school and pupil. The musically gifted student need not be segregated from his or her studies, but may receive the benefit of a well-rounded education, while the school or college does not lose some of its best students.

The examinations of the three schools of music accepted by this University were discussed. These schools, the Associated Board of London, England, the Toronto Conservatory, and McGill University, have examinations whose standards are as

ACID PRODUCTION PRESENTED TO CLUB

Varsity Chemists Hear of New Commercial Production Methods

The regular meeting of the Chemistry Club was held on Wednesday. An interesting paper was presented by Mr. J. W. Broughton on the commercial production of phosphoric acid.

By former methods the extraction from the ore gives only approximately 20 to 22 per cent. acid. By the new method 30 to 32 per cent. is obtained. For the manufacture of fertilizer 35 per cent. acid is required; with the old process a considerable amount of water had to be evaporated to bring the acid to the required concentration, so that the new method saves a considerable amount at this one point alone.

In the new process the rock is fed into the ball mill and ground up in a solution of weak phosphoric acid. From the mill it is piped through a series of agitators, where more phosphoric and sulphuric acids are added. During this process air at low pressure is used as a cooling medium, and by the use of this a considerable amount of water is evaporated which brings up the concentration of the solution. Thus the heat of reaction is used to increase the concentration. Also by a system of recirculation of the solution through the agitator larger crystals of calcium sulphate are formed, which aid in filtering.

Mechanical difficulties arose in the plant in piping the acids from one tank to another due to corrosion. In the old process with low concentrations and low temperatures, wood gave fairly satisfactory service. However, for the new process with higher temperatures and concentrations, new materials had to be found for

nearly equal as it is possible to obtain.

Mrs. Walker spoke of the over-emphasis which is often laid on theoretical work in high schools and universities, this probably being due to the fact that advanced practical work does not lend itself to class teaching. Then there is the opposite evil to be guarded against, that which is evidenced in the teacher who teaches pianism rather than musicianship, who is responsible for a group of young imitators with a very shaky foundation of musicianship. It is to be hoped, Mrs. Walker concluded, that in Canadian high schools and universities a balance will be struck between these two tendencies.

Following the reading of the two most interesting papers, some music students gave examples of work from the curricula of the three schools of music. They were very charming numbers, and showed not only that the work of the schools required a sound musicianship, but also that the candidates were being given a chance to learn the very best music.

Dr. Wallace expressed his personal enjoyment of the evening's program, and Mr. Jones thanked Mrs. Walker and Mr. Eagleson as well as the students on behalf of the Musical Club.

SPEAKS WEDNESDAY



PERCY DAVIES, M.P.

Wednesday afternoon, at 4:30 p.m., in Room 235 of the Arts, Percy Davies will discuss the Inter-University Exchange Scholarships of the N.F.C.U.S. at an open meeting of the Students' Union. These scholarships are still rather new, and yet have aroused considerable interest and comment. In brief, they allow students of one university to attend a year at any other in Canada, provided the student returns during the next term to his or her former campus.

In this way students may enjoy sessions and courses at distant varieties at no extra cost. In so doing, it is hoped that those returning will bring back valuable experiences of students and student activities from other campuses.

Percy Davies, as most are aware, is an old graduate of Alberta, and at the present time, the youngest member of the Federal Parliament. He was the organizing secretary of the Imperial Conference of Students which was held in Montreal in 1929. Students from all parts of the Empire attended. Since 1925 Mr. Davies has been the secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, a Canada-wide organization which he helped to organize.

the construction of the machines and pipes. The synthetic resins were resistant, but are weak structurally. Of the metals lead is the only one not corroded; of a number of alloys tried, a stainless steel was the only one found suitable. For piping certain solutions in which substances were liable to crystallize out, rubber pipes were used. They had to be specially constructed to withstand the flexing necessary to break loose the deposits. If lead pipes were used they had to be so constructed as to be easily taken apart to be cleaned out. Thus the rubber pipes eliminated the necessity of shutting down the plant in order to clean out the pipes. Also there were no sharp curves necessary on rubber pipes; and pinches could replace corrodable valves.

In the construction of the ball mill a special rubber was developed by the Goodrich Rubber Company for lining it. This rubber was vulcanized on steel, the outside layer of the drum being silica brick.

For the separation of the acid and the gypsum a vacuum filter is used. This is in the form of a revolving drum. A filtering medium had to be developed that would withstand the acid and yet be strong enough to stand up to the suction. By treating cotton cloth with a nitrate process, a satisfactory medium was made. Incidentally, these cloths as cellulose nitrate were rather dangerous when dry. The bottom of the drum is immersed in the solution and the suction applied on the inside.

With the daily production of three to four hundred tons of fertilizer, 34,000 horse-power of electric energy are used. At the Trail plant the phosphate rock is imported from Montana. The Canadian deposits in the area are not of high enough percentage. The plant was put in operation to absorb the sulphuric acid produced as a by-product of other processes.

S.C.M. NOTICE

Rabbi Eisen, who has just recently come to this city, is to be the speaker at the next general meeting of the S.C.M., when the subject to be discussed is "Judaism and Christianity." The meeting will be held on Thursday, January 26th, in Arts 235. As tea is not being served, the address will begin at 4:45 p.m.

Agricultural Debate Sent Over CKUA by Radio Station

"Resolved That There is No Over-Production in Agriculture"—Radio Debating New on Society's Program

Another link in the chain of radio debates was forged on Friday evening, January 13th, when four members of the Debating Society went on the air over CKUA. The resolution, was "Resolved that there is no over-production in Agriculture." The speakers were R. M. Putnam and W. Dixon for the affirmative, and J. L. Eaglesham and E. Swindlehurst for the negative.

The debaters battled the points gamely—the tide of victory ebbed and flowed as each succeeding speaker made good his points and demolished those of his opponents.

Mr. Putnam pointed out that there is no such condition as over-production; that that which we call over-production is merely a result of under-consumption. "Therefore," he said, "it is futile to cut down acreage in an attempt to lessen production. No human being is so constructed that all his wants can be satisfied. Thus there is no over-production until all human needs are met."

Mr. Hanson took the oft-heard statement that an agricultural depression is the cause of the business depression and pointed out that formerly there had been business depressions, while the puzzle was to find enough goods produced to satisfy all needs. He submitted that over-production is no more a cause of depression now than it was then.

"Supposing," he said, "that we all had a fortune left us. We would immediately buy everything we needed and wanted, the result being that factories could not keep up with the demand. Thus a condition of over-production does not exist."

"The plan of curtailed acreage," Mr. Hanson went on, "is impractical. The other agricultural countries of the world would follow suit, the result leading to a serious famine." Also, due to the dependency of agriculture

on weather conditions, Mr. Putnam pointed out, we need a large surplus of food on hand.

Mr. Eaglesham, as leader of the negative, stated that human wants are limited, and in the case of wheat the want is already more than filled. He also went on to show that the affirmative had agreed on a condition of over-production, but had rechristened it under-consumption. In this connection he gave the example of a trapper frozen to death in the north. "Said unfortunate gentleman," he exclaimed, "came to his death, not because of the low temperature prevailing, but due to the lack of a high temperature."

Mr. Eaglesham explained that ag-

DR. GOWAN SPEAKS TO PHYSICS CLUB

"Physics of the Upper Air" Topic of Sixth Meeting of Varsity Club

The sixth meeting of the Physics Club was held in Room A-111 on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, at 5 p.m. The president, Mr. Beggs, called the meeting to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The speaker for the evening was Dr. Gowan, who needed no introduction to those present. The subject with which he dealt was "Physics of the Upper Air." As the title signifies, the subject matter of this topic is extensive, hence with the time at his disposal Dr. Gowan dealt solely with the essential elements of atmospheric physics.

First came the changing of temperature with elevation, followed by sound ranging and the reflecting of sound waves at high limits by areas of high temperature. Experimental proof of this phenomenon was carried out in Europe during and shortly after the Great War, by creating terrific explosions followed by picking up the sound at definite places, and also finding shadow areas where no sound was detected. These definite areas occurred periodically.

Next Dr. Gowan dealt with the theory and behavior of meteors, plotting their paths with reference to fixed stars in the heavens.

Finally the origin and contribution of auroral studies to physics of the upper air, with reference to Dr. Gowan's personal investigations, was discussed.

A short discussion followed, concerning chiefly the origin of the aurora.

A vote of thanks was then given to Dr. Gowan. Mr. Beggs gave notice that the next meeting of the club would take place at Professor Smith's home, whereat a paper would be given by Dr. Nichols on "The Theory of Knowledge."

clubs she was never home. We got stuck up and bifalutin'. We even took down the old family bed and bought a set of twin beds—on the instalment plan. When I would come home at night, if my wife was at home, she would already be in her bed and I would crawl in mine. If I came in first, it was vice versa.

We like the depression. We have come down off our pedestal and are really living at my house now. The twin beds are stored in the garage and the old family affair is being used. We are enjoying life. Instead of taking a hot water bottle to bed those cold nights she sticks her heels in my back just like she did before Bennett was elected. I haven't been out on a party in 18 months. I have lost my book of telephone numbers. My wife has dropped all the clubs. I believe we are falling in love all over again. I am pretty well satisfied with my wife. Think I will keep her, at least until she is forty, and then if I feel like I do now, I may trade her for two twenties.

I am feeling better since the depression. I take more exercise. I walk to town and a lot of folks who used to drive Cadillacs are walking with me. I like the depression. My digestion is better. I haven't been to see a doctor in a year. I can eat anything I want to.

I am getting real honest-to-goodness food. Three years ago, we had fillet of mignon once a week; now we have round steak and flour gravy. Then we had roast breast of guinea hen; now we are glad to get sows-bom with the buttons on it. I like the depression. My salary has been cut to where I can't afford to buy lettuce and spinach and parsley, and we can't afford to have sandwiches and frozen desserts and all that damn foolishness which has killed more good men than the World War.

I like the depression. Three years ago I never had time to go to church. I played golf all day Sunday, and besides I was so darned smart that there wasn't a preacher in Alberta who could tell me anything.

Now, I am going to church regularly, never miss a Sunday; and if this depression keeps on, I will be going to prayer meeting before long. I like the depression.—The Advocate.

"Now, Minnie, what do you think a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"
Minnie—"Sticky."
—Xaverian Weekly.

Captain — If anything moves, shoot!
Sentry—Yessah; an' if anything shoots, Ah move!—Xaverian Weekly.

gricultural prices are not stabilized after a decline, because farm costs are largely fixed; thus the farmer must keep on producing to minimize his loss. He also claimed that due to this fact the enormous wheat surplus of 1928 is yearly being augmented.

The decline in crop values has reduced the world's buying power by two-thirds. This is one of the prime causes of the financial depression.

"Thus," he said, "this surplus must not be swelled any longer. Before prosperity can return it must be wiped out, and this obviously by curtailment of acreage.

Mr. W. Hanson, as seconder of the affirmative, threw a new light on the subject. The wheat surplus is not, he claimed, due to over-production, but to the lack of buying power on the part of the consumer.

"Many commodities," he said, "are under-produced—pork, for instance. And yet the price is deplorably low. Farmers cannot afford to reduce acreage, for any curtailment of production is dangerous in any business."

"If crops were to be cut down," he claimed, "one hundred per cent. co-operation from all other agricultural countries would be necessary, and this cannot be expected."

"Artificial reduction is only one way, and a very poor way. Other countries are overcoming the situation. We must strike at the root of the ailment, and let natural economic conditions run their course and naturally adjust affairs."

Mr. E. Swindlehurst, as seconder of the negative, pointed out that when the second speaker on the affirmative had said that the fall in prices was not to be blamed for the plight of agriculture, he really meant that "over-production," which caused the fall in prices, is responsible for agricultural distress.

He suggested the sowing of grain land to grass and the raising of livestock as a substitute for grain production.

Mr. Swindlehurst also showed how nature is slowly curtailing production, and he claimed that we ought to speed it ourselves.

"We are now rolling rapidly downhill," he said, "along a road which is strange to us. The night is dark, but we can already hear the roar of the turbulent tide of destruction. Let us then put on the brakes before we reach the edge of the cliff."

Mr. Putnam then summed up the debate in a short rebuttal. He showed several sets of figures to show that not over-production, but other outside causes were responsible for the slide of wheat prices. He rebuked the plan of sowing grass on productive land, and showed how that same land was wrested from grass by our forefathers. "Need we re-live those years?"

"Proof is more apparent every day that exchange between those who have and those who need would be of the greatest benefit. The missing link between production and consumption is an efficient medium of exchange."

Graduands! Class Members! Attention!

January 16 is the dead-line date set by the Evergreen and Gold for pictures for graduating and class groups; also for epitaphs. The Year Book can wait no longer. Delay further at your own risk!

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PLAY EXHIBITION GAME SATURDAY NIGHT AND TRIM NORMAL SCHOOL 63-24 TUESDAY

Two teams composed of senior basketball players with a sprinkling of intermediate material thrilled the crowd Saturday night with a spectacular performance.

The game started at a fast clip right from the start, Anderson for the "Green" scoring two successive baskets; and before the "Gold" defence could draw their reins, Fenerty gave his team-mates another 4-point lead. At the same time the defence of Wood and Fenerty were breaking up numerous attacks of the "Gold" forwards. G. Keel and Donaldson tried hard, but could not find the hoop for some time. The "Gold" team never gave up, netting points after repeated attacks into the enemy territory, and toward the end saw them swarming around the "Green" basket for more food. Score at half-time saw the teams tied with 12-12.

During the second half the "Gold" team kept their determination of being in complete control of the proceedings. M. Keel and Donaldson scored in fast time to place their team in the lead. From this point the "Gold" were never in danger, and seemed to have the game in the bag. Time and time again the "Gold" carried the ball from their own end to place it in their opponents' basket. M. Keel, G. Keel and Donaldson were a constant threat to the opposition, while displaying well-polished combination attack. Much of the credit of the forwards' performance must be attributed to Henderson, who kept feeding his team-mates ahead of him throughout. The game now had everything that could be desired in speed and thrills, and won much applause from the audience.

Bowland and Wood were the bright stars for the "Green" in this half, and brought new light to their team with every point gained. The final score was 35-21 for the "Gold," with M. Keel leading the parade with 14 points to his credit.

Much improvement was certainly shown by our senior players. The seniors gave a display of a formidable offensive, and seemed to possess the necessary trimming so essential in winning games. Having men on the defence who can be relied upon, we can look forward for a creditable performance from our senior team.

The lineups:
"Gold": M. Keel (14), G. Keel (10), Henderson (6), Donaldson (5), Kramer, Cherrington, Smith.
"Green": Anderson (4), Wood (5), Fenerty (4), Burke, Graham (1), Bowland (7), Crawford.
Referee: Olie Rostrop.
Umpire: Elmo Fletcher.

BEAT NORMAL

Led by the eagle-eyed shooting of Mert Keel, the Varsity seniors started the season by trimming the Normalites 63-24 on Tuesday, in the Normal School gym. The seniors carried the offensive throughout, and went into the lead early in the game, when Mert Keel, assisted by

SENIORS LOSE TO CRESCENTS AGAIN

Burgess Scores Lone Goal from Hall's Pass in Tame 3-1 Game

Dame, Green and Zuchet all scored on Maybank Tuesday night to give the Crescents a 3-1 victory over Varsity in a dull senior league game. Varsity opened up fast, but were unable to get through the overtoppers for any scores. Late in the last period with the Crescents leading 2-1, the Varsity sent everybody up to get the tying score, but Zuchet broke loose and Maybank never had a

chance to stop the goal that put the game on ice for the Crescents.

Dame opened the scoring in the first period when he took Green's pass in the goal mouth and socked it home for a score. There was no further scoring till the third, when Green made it 2-0 when he scored on Walker's pass. Moose Burgess put Varsity back in the running with a neat goal on a pass from Al Hall, but Zuchet ruined the evening for the students when he scored the Crescents' third.

The lineups:

Varsity: Maybank, goal; Hall, Munn and Burgess, defence; Kinnear, McConnell, Cornett, Boles, Gordon and Ford, forwards.

Crescents: McNabb, goal; Dame,

Brown and Gilmore, defence; Walker, Green, Romaniuk, McTavish, Inkster and Zuchet, forwards.

Referee: Clarence Campbell.

Summary:

First period: 1, Crescents, Dame from Green, 8:05. Penalties: Brown.

Second period: No score, Penalties: Munn.

Third period: 2, Crescents, Green from Walker, 7:10; 3, Varsity, Burgess from Hall, 9:00; 4, Crescents, Zuchet, 1:30. Penalties: Dame.

League Standing

	P	W	L	Ps.
Imperials	7	5	2	10
Crescents	7	4	3	8
Varsity	8	2	6	4

CO-ED SPORT

By "Twig" Horton

This is something new for us. We're not quite sure what we are going to do about it—all this space, and we don't know what to fill it with. We're almost at a complete loss, but not quite. We will never admit a state of affairs like that.

There's our swimming club now. "The practices," they tell us, "aren't at all spectacular. We go down there and swim fifty yards and then we rest half a minute; and then we dive and rest another half-minute; and then we swim on our back and rest another half-minute." Personally, we think it sounds quite interesting, though the rests could be a lot longer. The swimmers themselves think their sport is only one worth considering. A swimming meet is to be held in Saskatchewan on Feb. 18. Rumor has it that four (owing to financial difficulties, the number may be limited to four) of our senior mermaids will represent our Varsity. The team will probably, still according to rumor, consist of Kay Swallow, Betty Fox, Evelyn Barnett and Ruth Freeman. We hope they take their dives and strokes and half-minute rests seriously for the next few weeks and acquit themselves gracefully and with honor at the meet.

And now let's glance at the girls who play about on water in it's solid form. They're looking forward to a combat with the Monarchs on Friday evening. In spite of former losses, the girls are full of hope and pep—and you just watch them go. There's an idea! Why don't you watch them occasionally? So far, the poor girls have had to do their own rooting, which, of course, detracted so much from their energy that they were unable to put up the class of hockey that they might—no, would—have otherwise.

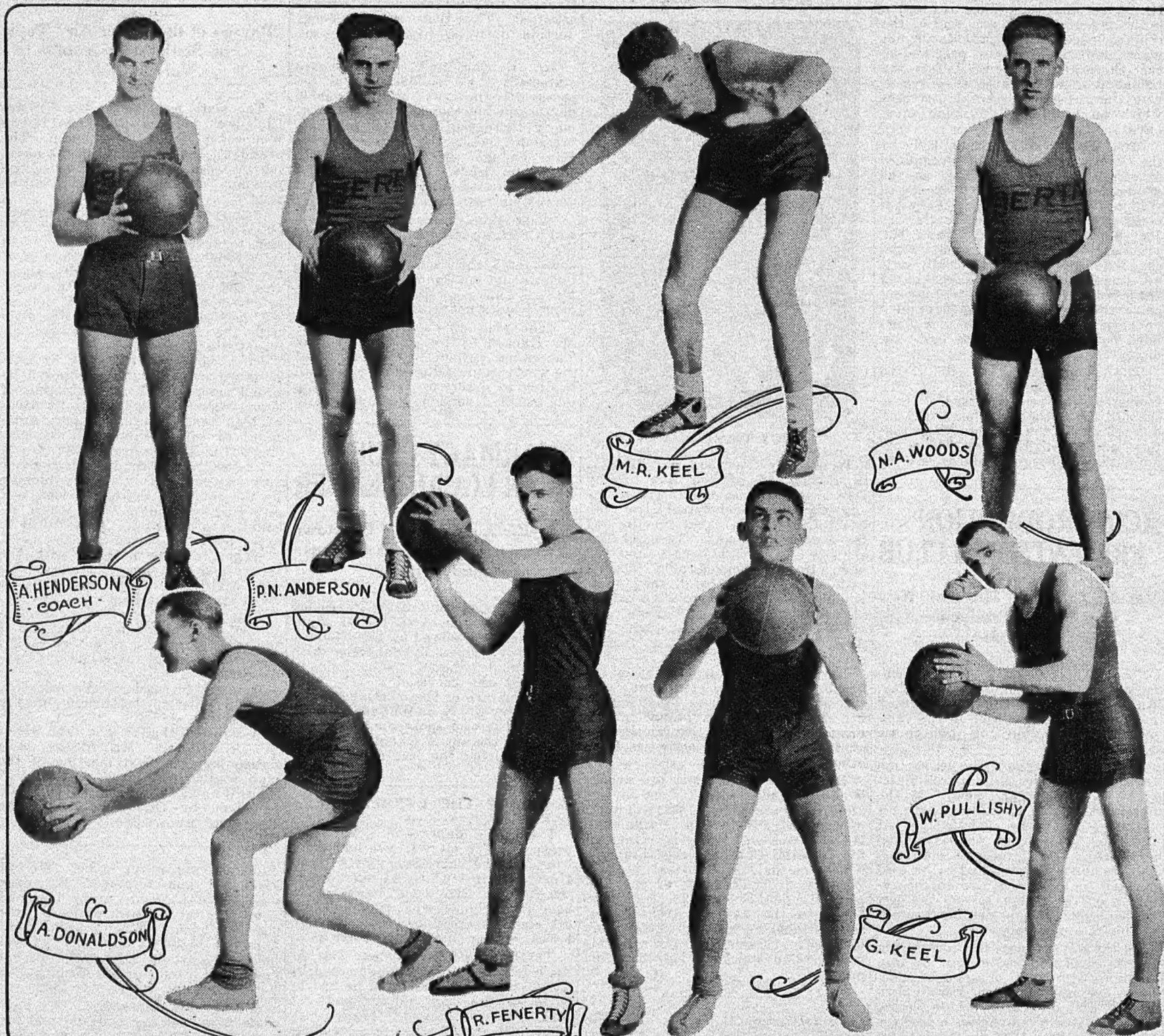
The Badminton Club is at present occupied with an inter-club city league which is being run on the knock-out basis. The girls have a senior team and a novice team, but neither of them are making much headway in the league just now. They are considering forming a league amongst themselves, but nothing definite has been decided.

The basketball girls are still having strenuous workouts. They intended to have a practise game with the Eskimos tonight (Thursday), but it has been postponed, and they're out practicing with each other again. The city league should start soon, and then we'll have an opportunity to see our girls in real action. We really think we're going to be able to say nice things about them, and truthfully, when they do eventually begin their league. Some of them are showing excellent form.

BOXING NOTICE

President Alex Ballachey, of the Boxing and Wrestling Club, announced Thursday afternoon that unless there is an increase in interest in this organization the executive will be forced to drop their coach. Coach Barker will be at St. Joe's gym for the next two weeks, but unless there are more out to these practice sessions he will be forced to cancel further instruction in the manly art.

SENIOR BASKETBALL TEAM



Here they are, the most serious threat that Alberta has yet offered for the basketball championship of the province. Right down the list from Coach Arnold Henderson to diminutive Ad Donaldson, they are experienced cage men. All have played on senior teams before, either here or at some other University, and all have been training in the most serious kind of a way since last October. When they take the floor against the south, either at the end of this month or the first of next, they will carry the most optimistic hopes that students have been able to hold in any representative team for the last three years.

Lined up for the initial tip-off, Henderson will jump for the squad and drop back to the guard position to let Mert Keel carry on at forward. Buzz Fenerty will share the defense duties with Henderson, and both will be relieved by Vi Woods. Ad Donaldson and Bill Pullishy will patrol the right and left lanes with plenty of support from Gordon Keel and Bob Anderson.

The team is managed by Hookey Irwin. Largely responsible for the increased interest taken in the hoop game this year is President Al McGill, and he promises that the team will be in there when they start passing out the Dominion honors next spring.

SPORTING SLANTS

By Reg Moir

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from Mr. Noel Iles which has to do with the mix-up in basketball circles which has resulted because of the refusal of the Men's Athletic Association to permit Art McConkey to play for the Flying Fools this season.

Mr. Iles states that the choice of the team that Mr. McConkey plays on is his own business, and that the action of the Men's Athletic Association in refusing to allow him to exercise this choice is illogical, high-handed and unfair, but perhaps Mr. Iles does not know enough about amateur sport in this city to realize that the presence of Varsity teams in the basketball leagues of this city is essential if these leagues are to be a success. Not only that, but if the Varsity is to enter teams in these leagues they are entitled to some protection in the matter of playing strength, both in fairness to the general public that attends the games and the student body whose money makes the team possible. Viewed in this light the action of the Men's Athletic Association can hardly be called either illogical or high-handed.

The fault of the Men's Athletic Association lies not in refusing McConkey permission to play with the Flying Fools this year, but in permitting him to play with them the last two years. It is decidedly unfair to other athletes at the University, men such as Kinnear and Hall of the hockey team and Smith and Parks of the rugby team, that the rules in this regard be suspended in favor of McConkey.

It is, of course, only natural that McConkey should want to remain with a team that he has been with so many years. Any one in a similar position would feel the same way; but when he has been told that he cannot, that should be the end of the matter. Certainly it is the Y.M.C.A. and not the Varsity that is at fault when all the leagues have been broken up because the Y refuses to enter teams in a fit of pique over the loss of one player.

ADDITIONAL SPORT ON PAGE SIX

AGS WIN OVER ARTS BY 27-25

Shipley and McAllister Lead Scorers

The game started out fast with the Ags scoring 6 points in quick succession. The tide of battle turned, and the Arts, with a series of well-executed plays, were able to overtake the Ags, and at the end of the first period led by a score of 17-10.

In the second period the Aggies, tightening up in the defence and putting on a determined offensive with a last-minute rally, overtook the Arts to win the game by two points.

Shipley was the outstanding performer for Arts, scoring 11 points. McAllister was the high scorer for the Aggies. Ure on the defense played a wonderful game to keep the Arts score from being much higher.

The lineups:
Arts: Shipley (11), Cruikshanks (2), Nark (4), McNeil (6), Love (2), Kostash.
Ags: Peake (6), Ure, Shank (6), Davison (6), Rodbourne, Dumbreck, McAllister (11).
Referee: B. Crawford.

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CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 2)

bonds might gain considerably through exchange, many large Canadian holders of City of Calgary bonds shipped their bonds to fictitious bondholders in the United States in order to collect the additional exchange. It may have been a smart piece of business, but morally it is on a pretty low plane; it has simply stamped the exchange business as a "racket." Whom would you consider "unfair" now?

"The contention that the Dominion should assist by payment of \$300,000 is doubly unfair. I would not be too sure of that. The Dominion Finance Act requires the Dominion of Canada to redeem its currency in gold. The Dominion's refusal to do this is responsible for the trouble in which the City of Calgary now finds itself. Is there any reason why the Dominion Government should not live up to its obligations just as strictly as the City of Calgary?"

You ask in your editorial for "a less restricted point of view." To my mind, the point of view taken by the City Council of Calgary is the broadest and most helpful point of view yet adopted in Canada. If Calgary's experiment is successful, it may open the way to freeing many Canadian institutions from one of the most reprehensible types of financial "racketeering." The Calgary City Council has had the courage to take the more difficult of two choices. It had the choice of paying the exchange and raising the necessary money by adding some five mills to the city's already crushing tax-rate, in which case, of course, there would have been no immediate difficulty with the banks, or of following the course which it did. I consider the city's present course courageous in that it has been in effect a defence of its taxpayers against a very powerful group of financial institutions. That many of the citizens of Calgary agree wholeheartedly with their council's stand is evidenced by their remarkable response to the council's appeal for 1933 tax prepayments to assist in financing the city in the absence of bank credit. In spite of the fact that conditions are far worse than last year, tax prepayments to date exceed those of last year by some \$100,000. Incidentally, the City Council which voted by 8 to 2 to refuse the exchange payments was made up of 6 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 2 Labor.

Calgary is to be congratulated in its attempt to free Canadian institutions from what has become, as I have already stated, nothing better than a legalized "racket."

Sincerely,
LAWRENCE ALEXANDER.

ON THE CALGARY SITUATION

Jan. 18, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.—As a rule, there is no love lost between Edmontonians and Calgarians; they have always felt themselves rivals. But in all fairness to our southern city, it must be said that the editorial regarding their debt situation was far from accurate.

This is how the matter stands: Calgary has the equivalent of their debt in Canadian funds. If the government is still on the gold standard, the gold value of the Canadian money should be paid to Calgary, who in turn could give it to her bondholders, eliminating the necessity of exchange.

On the other hand, the government will not allow export of gold, and hence refuses Calgary the privilege of cashing the paper money, when the gold is destined to leave the country. The order-in-council prohibiting gold export was given when the following incident occurred recently: An American came to Canada and exchanged \$50,000 American paper money for its Canadian paper equivalent at a profit of about 18 per cent. He then demanded gold, and received \$59,000 in metal. He took this to the States—a nice stroke of business. Later he returned with \$1,000,000 to try the same scheme again. Alarmed at the prospect of losing all the gold reserves this way, the government prestalled him with the prohibition of gold export. Now the people of Calgary ask, "Are we on the gold standard or not?"

In Canada, we can get gold for our paper, but we cannot buy outside the Dominion with it; we cannot pay our debts outside the Do-

minion with it. We must pay exchange in our foreign dealings if we wish to keep our paper money well backed with gold.

Calgary submitted an alternative to full payment of gold. They asked for either the exchange difference in gold, or the exchange difference in paper. The government refused the gold—no exporting. They refused the difference in paper—to print more would change the proportion between gold reserves and paper money in circulation. So a deadlock is reached—Calgary insists the country is off the gold standard if it cannot pay its debts in gold—the government refuses to make up the exchange difference by issuing more paper, fearful for the paper-gold proportion.

I say, let the courts thresh it out. More power to Calgary!

Yours,
W. ALLEN CONROY.

U. OF A. SPORT PIRATES

Jan. 16, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.—Dear Madam—Mr. Moir's "Sporting Slants" of last week informed us that Art McConkey's "refusal to play with the Varsity team" is likely to cost him his amateur card, by kind permission of an agreement between the Men's Athletic Association and the A.A.U.

"Refusal to play with the Varsity team" was an unfortunate choice of words, since it implied that the basketball player in question would under no circumstances play with the Varsity men because of some personal grudge or other aversion. The facts of the matter are that Mr. McConkey has played with the over-town team for several years, and feels that much of his skill as a player has come from association with that team and its coach (or coaches). Now, he takes the decent attitude by insisting that he make some return for the friendship and instruction he has received, and refuses to desert "The Flying Fools" in their quest for a championship.

The U. of A. Basketball Club, or the Men's Athletic Association, or both, apparently lack such unselfish feeling. Because of a dictatorial agreement, or, as is more likely (and as Mr. Moir points out), "the coach is anxious to put his strongest team on the field," the basketball coach is "insisting that McConkey turn out with the Varsity." At this stage of the game it is convenient, if not exactly sportsmanlike, to take a fine player away from the team which offers some obstruction to U. of A. championship hopes.

By what right does the Athletic Association instruct an amateur as to the team he shall play on? Merely because a man is paying for academic instruction at the U. of A., he is required to sacrifice, regardless of his own wishes, what measure of independence the A.A.U. has granted him with his card. Whether or not the U. of A. has had little or nothing to do with training the athlete doesn't seem to matter.

It's time the Men's A.A. (and the Women's, if they, too, have an "agreement") turn about and remember that athletes who play on Varsity teams are doing the U. of A. at least as great a favor in playing for it as in being allowed to do so. An athlete's prowess (particularly in Mr. McConkey's case) is his own and his coach's. While there are certain desirable and necessary restrictions to an amateur's activities, the Association's agreement is illogical, high-handed, and unfair. Mr. McConkey's choice of team is entirely his own business, and there is nothing in the A.A.U. constitution which rules otherwise.

Yours sincerely,
G. N. ILES.

CRITICISM OF "A CRITICISM"

Editor, The Gateway.—Dear Madam,—One must be gifted with a high degree of indulgence to pass over without comment the letter appearing in your columns under the title of "A Criticism."

It is plain that the letter was written in a splenetic mood, in which the author, geyser-like, has emitted some more steam into the world. Having enough steam to inhale already, the world will have scant regard for this cynical pyrotechnical display. It leads to nothing better; its sole function is to undermine or destroy all efforts of arriving at a solution for our present upheaval.

What civilization needs now is disinterested persons attuned to the requirements of the times, willing to set forth ideals of international conduct; ground-plans of a world state based on the best in human character.

Such a person, whether springing up in our midst or elsewhere deserves our approbation and respect. Let us sympathize with his restless grasping after the Truth; at any rate, he possesses that attribute which is the spirit of all discoverers—youthful enthusiasm. Let us not cast the pall of scepticism and cynicism over the clear day sharpness of his ideals. Time enough for that when age "sickles" over everything.

May I ask with what right does Mr. Shortliffe assume that his discrimination is so fine that it can pass or reject proposed solutions of world problems, especially those of a philosophical nature, as all really fundamental proposals are? If he had fol-

lowed his own suggestion—that the facts should be studied closely and honestly, and an impartial verdict arrived at—he would never have verified by his own experience and those of others, in the course of a few weeks, the astounding implications involved in Mr. Jacobs' letter!

He questions the fundamental integrity of the human race and its ability to reach the ne plus ultra of world peace. I recommend that he contemplate the institution where he holds forth and consider the ramifications of the human spirit that gave it being—right back to the taxpayer who has been taught the need of universities by public-spirited men. These, in turn, were the converts of a line of reformers who saw the advantage of trained leaders.

After meditating upon this, he may envision other great human institutions that have, in spite of disasters of different kinds, as well as human frailty, come down to us. Christ's teachings, which Mr. Shortliffe belittles, have a great deal to their credit if they have improved the general ethical standard of society since Christ's day. For example, let us compare the fate meted out to Christ with that meted out to reformers of today. Did the society of that day foster charitable institutions? When did we abolish slavery? What gave woman her freedom?

The centuries are long, and who knows but what the struggling sapling of perpetual world peace may eventually toughen and grow into knotty strength, after weathering many killing frosts and droughts.

Yours sincerely,
PAPYRUS.

MORE ABOUT "A CRITICISM"

St. Stephen's College,

January 14, 1933.

Editor, The Gateway.—Dear Madam,—I read with interest Mr. Shortliffe's letter in the last issue of The Gateway. The first part of it deals with the letter of Mr. Jacobs (which it presumes to criticize), to some extent. It is possible that the rest of the letter deals with something, too, but Mr. Shortliffe should have told us what it is.

Mr. Shortliffe presumes to criticize a letter with which he is obviously unfamiliar. Mr. Jacobs' letter reads: "The idea of non-resistance and returning good for evil was championed by Christ, and many other thinkers since his time, including Christ. Mr. Jacobs does not refer to Christ as 'obsessed' with anything. Further, he does not mention Christ at all in connection with his statement that 'all world questions can be traced back to the individual.'"

Mr. Shortliffe refers to the first quotation above, the cause of peace, as being a new idea in his phrase, "Like so many new converts to a new cause." It is an idea that it is as old as the teachings of Christ. Further, Mr. Shortliffe finds Mr. Jacobs pointing out that Christ was obsessed with something. The idea of Christ's obsession with anything does not appear in Mr. Jacobs' letter. Mr. Shortliffe writes: "The idea of the individual as the saviour of the race is not a new one. As Mr. Jacobs points out, Christ was obsessed with it." Mr. Jacobs did not make reference to Christ at all in this connection.

Further, Mr. Shortliffe writes: "I shudder to think of the peace movement suffering the same fate as did our Lord, and the principles for which he stood." If, for Mr. Shortliffe, the principles of Christ are dead, his use of the phrase "our Lord" was certainly ill-advised. I should like to point out to Mr. Shortliffe that the spirit of Christ is not dead, nor are his principles. In proof of this, I would suggest that anyone who disbelieves my statement, read the first forty pages of the book "Love—The Law of Life," by Toyohiko Kagawa. Here is presented ample proof that neither the spirit of Christ nor his principles are dead.

Mr. Shortliffe gives us a definition of truth. He writes "THE truth which is made up of reasonable conclusions drawn from the available facts." In the light of his own definition, I am afraid that Mr. Shortliffe's letter is not in accordance with truth. The criticized letter was available to Mr. Shortliffe, but statements other than facts were given in the criticism. If he had not made obviously false statements he might have been pardoned. In consideration of the proven falsity of the facts which he presents, I fail to see a justification for his letter. Further, his conclusions are obviously false, as witness his statement relative to Christ's principles. In the absence of evidence of correct facts, correct conclusions, and hence of logical thought and of truth, Mr. Shortliffe's letter is an insult to the intelligence of Gateway readers.

Mr. Shortliffe close his dissertation with some remarks which I will use in part, in reference to his letter: "In the case of the cause of peace—I believe such vapors are disastrous." Yours very truly,
E. G. ARCHER.

STILL MORE

Editor, The Gateway.—Madam,—I was not at all surprised to read in your paper a letter of criticism by Gen. Shortliffe. His purpose, I understand, was to undermine certain thoughts expressed in one of my previous letters entitled, "Peace an example of 'effervescence' in or at All Costs," and to set me up as

COURAGE — AND A HOPE

From Montreal Gazette, by Eric Muncaster

The University of Alberta, in common with many more widely known universities, has a printing press. Its "imprimatur" is not common, even in Canada; yet it has, in this year of 1932, been placed on one of the most remarkable books—remarkable perhaps in the circumstances of its production as few other books may be—which can ever have appeared from any printing press.

The book, a neat paper-covered volume of less than a hundred pages with several full-page illustrations, is entitled "My Desire." Its cover bears, in addition to the title, a facsimile of the signature of the author, W. R. Watson, and also an unusual crest—not that of the university, but that of the author, it must be presumed. Perhaps it has not been registered at the Herald's College or Stationers' Hall or even at Ottawa, but it may be described; circular in shape, it bears on a band running around the circumference the words, "Possunt quia posse videntur" (They can, because they think they can), inside of which band is a black and white sketch of a human foot, with a fountain pen held firmly in writing position between the great and second toes.

That is how the book was written! It is an autobiography—and biographies and autobiographies, it need scarcely be said, are also not too common in Canada. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the photograph

der to safeguard the sacred interests of mankind. Mr. Shortliffe is a gifted man, having great insight into human nature. He is strictly a naturalist, and has a keen discriminating power especially when it comes to "honest thinking" and "truth." "Honest thinking" is the kind HE does and "truth" is the result of HIS OWN conclusions. The rest of the world is addicted to dishonest thinking, and the result of their efforts is an obsession called untruth.

Mr. Shortliffe has my kindest sympathies. He has taken upon his shoulders the frightful burdens of mankind. He is out to reform the world without heeding or knowing his own private all. He apparently does not know that it is a typical human weakness to project one's own troubles into the environment. While Mr. Shortliffe is worrying about the burden of human affairs, I can sit by and relax because I am an individualist and concerned only with my own affairs. My aim is to reform myself, and if each person would face a similar problem and were to succeed in solving it, the affairs of humanity would be solved. In spite of my emphasis on the individual, Mr. Shortliffe states: "Mr. Jacobs would save the world—" and "why bother about the peace . . . of this humble little globe?" It is not my concern to save the world or to bother about the peace of the world. Peace is an individual problem rather than a world problem.

Madam, besides the above-mentioned errors, Mr. Shortliffe has attributed to me many statements I did not make and has most ungraciously distorted those I did make. I condemn such a practice as false and dishonest, even though it is the form of bad logic used by all successful debaters for the purpose of demoralizing the thinking of their audience to that level of mental degradation that affirms a scientific naturalism but murders logic. In the first place, I did not say that "Christ was obsessed" with anything; that is Mr. Shortliffe's idea. Neither did I speak of the immortal souls meeting perfect justice. I did not mention the "ultimate destiny of man," and I certainly did not try to "justify the ways of God to Man," for the word "God" did not appear in my letter. In fact, Mr. Shortliffe's criticism is not directed against my letter so much as against my general outlook of life. Why, then, does he not criticize the outlook impersonally? But then, Madam, I think we should make allowances for Mr. Shortliffe because he is a specialist in modern languages and has become, as Bacon would have expressed it, a heathen worshipper of the "Idols of the market place"—he condemns a whole letter because there are a few words in it that he does not like. I could change them if it would please his childish fancy.

Mr. Shortliffe asks me the source of the truth of perfect justice. It is very simple. I have been trained in the scientific method, and so have applied it. During my short life I have observed many thousands of cases, as a scientist would do, and have found in all these cases, without exception, perfect justice. Then I have generalized and called it a truth, and until I find an exception it shall remain a truth to me.

I should like to inform Mr. Shortliffe here that I am not a "new convert to a new cause." I was sold to the cause of peace when he was still playing marbles. It is also false to say that the cause of peace is a new one.

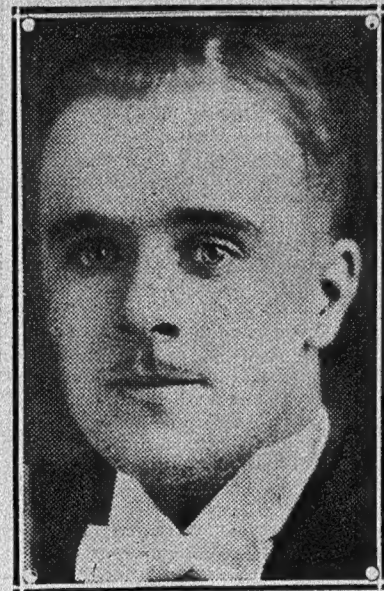
Whether Mr. Shortliffe or I is the greater "effervescent" remains an open question, but I venture to wager that student opinion would grant to Mr. Shortliffe a prodigious share.

I apologize, Madam, for the length of this letter, but trust you will find a place for it in your correspondence column.

Yours sincerely,
HORACE JACOBS.

Ed. Note.—The Gateway is a student paper and is the medium of expression for student opinion. There are certain sections reserved for the publication of the discussions of problems interesting the students. The correspondence column may be used to criticize the policy of the paper, or, in rare cases, criticisms of student government which have escaped the editorial notice. But this column is NOT for the convenience of private duellists.

SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR



WM. WATSON

of a great organ, lighted indirectly, and on the platform before it are two figures, one of a lady accompanist seated at a grand piano in the shadow, and standing mid-stage a tuxedo-clad male figure—a singer, who is the author himself.

Dr. Robert C. Wallace, genial and cultured geologist of Dominion-wide reputation, as president of the University of Alberta, contributes a foreword with precisely the right touch. He says:

"The story that is told in this little book will be read with interest by those who are stirred by the

challenge of the difficult path. It was no easy road that Mr. Watson had to face; and it is no spirit of bravado that he looks back over the way by which he has come. His desire is to assist others, hampered like himself, to take their full part in life. The book was written in order to further his plans in this service.

"There is a Margaret Ogilvie whose name will live. And there are other great mothers. Am I right in suspecting that the key of this story is a woman whose picture is drawn in a few skilful lines and with a studied restraint? For this, too, I would commend the book to a wide circle of readers."

It would be unfair to the author to tell here the story of his life. That is his story and he has a right to tell it himself, in his own way—indeed, he has done it so in the book, with a purpose which a detailed review would defeat. Yet it must be said that, although his lifelong physical handicap is as indicated, he has achieved two degrees—the B.A. and LL.B. of the University of Alberta—has qualified as a Gold Medal singer (only to have the disappointment of having the Festival Committee go off the Gold Standard in that particular year), and has through all the struggle shown courage of a high order, "bearing all things" with an inde-feasible sense of humor which is contagiously modern.

Financing of the book is a task which has been undertaken by the Edmonton Male Chorus. The price is not known to the writer of this notice, but whatever it is, if Mr. Watson shows the same tenacity of purpose in pursuing his desire as he has shown in arriving at the point where he is today, those who buy it will find in due course that they have made an investment not only in the author, but in the well-being of those in whose behalf Mr. Watson wishes to work—a piece of altruistic service needed not only in Quebec, but in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, be it much or little that is already being done for the crippled.

THE BULL'S EYE

The radio has ushered in the age of punning, and the disease has spread over the whole country to an extraordinary extent and with devastating results. One has heard so much about the influence of the "talkies" on children, but even the inanity of the average film cannot compare with this insidious pun propaganda which fills the night with its contorted efforts.

Possibly the only good pun that was ever made was that of Hood's when he wrote, "They went and told the sexton and the sexton tolled the bell." Shakespeare's puns are, for the most part, very forced. While the majority of our literary lights have been no more successful in that particular line. The average punster can be detected right away—his furtive looks betray the lurking hope that at any moment he may burst forth with some atrocious play upon words, laughing heartily at his own sterility of thought. Allow a punster to enter a conversation and in a few minutes the disease is spread;

otherwise perfectly normal people break out with the usual symptoms, and in a few minutes are competing with the original sufferer.

Nothing very much can be done about it. Their motto seems to be, "He who puns and runs away, lives to pun another day," so all one can do is mutter imprecations about the undesirability of their antecedents. As a rule, the offender retires with some Partisan shot which renders him speechless with laughter, but which is unintelligible to anybody else except his confederates.

I hope the following four lines will serve as a warning to anybody who feels a propensity for punning—their origin is unknown, but their eloquence bespeak an excellent acquaintance with this antiquated and insidious form of humour:

"If everyone were punished
For every little pun he shed,
He'd have to find a puny shed
To hide his punished head."

The Dramatic Society have now (according to reports from a very influential quarter) reduced the number of plays under their consideration down to two. And according to rumour, it looks very much as if another play by Elmer Rice will be chosen; three years ago "The Adding Machine" by the same author was presented—but this play is in an entirely different vein, in fact, a very clever comedy. Well, it would be quite a triumph for the Dramat to put on something that was intentionally funny.

It is rather incongruous to listen to the opinions of the thinkers of the world that war is now an impossibility—while in the east we have China and Japan hard at it. Last night a newspaper heading said that the League of Nations intended to take more serious steps in dealing with this problem. It's about time.

The Agricultural Club are putting on the Undergrad. The other faculties are said to have remarked, "Well, that goes against the grain, but you never can tell what will crop up, corn you?" Terrible.

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ADDITIONAL SPORT

Y. M. C. A. BREAKS UP HOOP LEAGUES

Future of Men's Basketball This Year is Undecided—Y.M.C.A. Drops Out as a Result of McConkey Case

Basketball for Varsity junior and intermediate teams is now at a standstill owing to the dropping of the city Y.M.C.A. "A" and "B" leagues, due to University men playing on the overtime teams. A ruling of the Men's Athletic Association states that any student must play for a Varsity team unless he can obtain a release from the association. Mr. Yeomans, of the Y.M.C.A., admits that the University is within its rights, but adds that should the association ruling be strictly adhered to their teams would be weakened, as a number of University students find it more convenient to play at the Y.M.C.A. than at the Varsity. At present only exhibition games will be played, and it is extremely regrettable that some understanding cannot be reached, for without suitable competition no team can develop as it should.

The senior team is awaiting the outcome of the meeting of the Alberta Basketball Association, which are drawing up a schedule including Calgary, Raymond, Lethbridge and Varsity. The first schedule drawn up did not meet with the approval of the University, at it meant considerable travelling which would entail considerable expense. It is hoped that the present plan will prove satisfactory, as Varsity is not without promise, being fortunate in having Arnold Henderson as coach and several players whose merit is well known. The other senior teams have been playing outside games since the first of December. The Calgary Moose Domes are entered in a handicap city tournament, playing several games a week, while the Raymond Union Jacks and Lethbridge "Y" Aces are slating exhibition games throughout southern Alberta. Our hope is that all difficulties will be ironed out, and that a basketball triumph will brighten up sport activities for the year.

MEDS DEFEAT ARTS BY CLOSE 4-2 SCORE

Meds Now Tied With Science for Lead in B League

The Med B team defeated the Arts 4-2 in a fast, clean hockey game Monday night. Only one penalty was handed out. The Meds were worth their win, their forwards playing an offensive game throughout, and their defence body-checking effectively.

McAdam scored for the Meds in the first period, and then assisted Downey in scoring another. Lee added one more for the Meds in the second, but Downey cut down this lead shortly afterwards. Joachim scored early in the third period for the Meds and Devaney notched his second goal for the Arts just before the ball rang.

Devaney and Marsh worked hard for the Arts.

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SCI BEATS AGS IN THRILLING GAME

Gradually Forging Ahead in the Second Half, Science Doubles Ags' Score, 32-16

Both teams started at a fast pace to display snappy basketball throughout the evening. J. Woznow opened the scoring with a difficult shot. Ags came right back to tie the score when Woodford registered. The game was fairly even, the lead switching hands at frequent intervals. Peake, Davidson and Woodford bore the brunt of the attack, and Ags were able to hold a slight edge over their opponents. At the end of the first half the Ags were leading by 10-8.

During the following period Sci uncoiled a brilliant combination attack which carried them to victory. J. Ford and Woznow performed smoothly to put Sci in the lead before long. The players were now beginning to mix more freely, and penalties became quite numerous. McAllister for Ags led his team both in penalties and scoring, while Peake, Davidson and Shank were in the midst of the game, but could seldom find the basket.

J. Woznow proved himself outstanding at either defense or forward positions. He displayed his scoring ability when moved to the forward line by becoming leading scorer for the night's play. Parsons and Smith were also a constant threat to the opposition.

The lineups:
Science: J. Woznow (11), Parsons (8), Ford (6), Smith (4), Vance (2), Killick (1), Dolgoy.
Agriculture: McAllister (9), Davidson (3), Peake, Woodford (2), Shanks (2), Ure, Bentley, Magera, Graham, Rodburne.

Referee: J. Graham.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC EXEC. MEETING

On Tuesday afternoon the executive of the W.A.A. met, with the president, Mary Cogswell, in the chair. The reading of the minutes was omitted, since they involved only the review of the award system.

The primary aim of the meeting was to discuss the proposed amalgamation of the men's and women's athletic clubs, in which the positions of president and vice-president should be filled by a man and woman alternatively each year. The chief argument for such a system is that the budget would be more workable. It was agreed that badminton could easily be amalgamated, but as for the other clubs objections were raised. It was feared that much of the women's authority would be lost since the men are in the majority. Also the women's representatives would be responsible, firstly, to the club, and lastly to the Women's Athletic Association. It was commented that previously separation of these factors was recognized as a step forward, and therefore the existing system should be maintained. Conditions are such that amalgamation of the swimming and tennis clubs would be unsatisfactory. A motion was passed that the meeting go on record as being not in favor of amalgamating the tennis and swimming clubs. A further motion was carried sanctioning the amalgamation of the badminton club.

Helen Ford, as the new secretary of the association, was forced to sacrifice her position as manager of house league basketball. Jennie Filipkowski was appointed as her successor. This left the position of Freshman representative vacant. Ruth Graham was appointed to this position.

The meeting gave a vote of thanks to Margaret Moore for past services as former secretary of the W.A.A. The meeting adjourned.

Bull Prof.—Name eleven of Shakespeare's plays.
Plebe (thoughtfully)—Ten Nights in a Barroom, and Hamlet.
—The Hornet.

Mangled Pedestrian—What's the matter—are you blind?
Motorist—Blind?—I hit ya, didn't I?—The Hornet.

INTERFAC BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Tuesday, Jan. 10—
Arts vs. Ags, 7:00-8:00.
Arts A vs. Sci A, 10:00-11:00.
Thursday, Jan. 12—
Sci B vs. Pharm-Com-Law, 7:00-8:00.
Tuesday, January 17—
P-C-L vs. Meds, 7:00-8:00.
Ags vs. Arts, 8:00-9:00.
Thursday, January 19—
P-C-L vs. Arts A, 7:00-8:00.
Ags vs. Sci A, 8:00-9:00.
Tuesday, January 24—
Arts A vs. Meds, 7:30-8:30.
Sci A vs. Sci B, 8:30-9:30.
Thursday, January 26—
Ags vs. P-C-L, 7:00-8:00.
Arts A vs. Sci B, 8:00-9:00.
Tuesday, January 31—
Ags vs. Sci B, 7:30-8:30.
Meds vs. Sci A, 8:30-9:30.
Thursday, February 2—
Sci A vs. P-C-L, 7:00-8:00.
Meds vs. Sci B, 8:00-9:00.
Tuesday, February 7—
Ags vs. Meds, 7:30-8:30.
Sci A vs. Arts A, 8:30-9:30.
Thursday, February 9—
Sci B vs. P-C-L, 7:30-8:30.
Sci A vs. Meds, 8:00-9:30.
Tuesday, February 14—
Arts A vs. P-C-L, 7:00-8:00.
Sci A vs. Sci B, 8:30-9:30.
Thursday, February 16—
Meds vs. Arts A, 7:30-8:30.
Ags vs. Sci B, 8:00-9:30.
Tuesday, February 21—
P-C-L vs. Ags, 7:00-8:00.
Sci B vs. Arts, 8:00-9:00.
Thursday, February 23—
Meds vs. P-C-L, 7:00-8:00.
Sci A vs. Ags, 8:00-9:00.
Tuesday, February 28—
Arts vs. Ags, 7:30-8:30.
Sci B vs. Meds, 8:30-9:30.
Thursday, February 30—
P-C-L vs. Sci A, 7:00-8:00.

N.B.—These scheduled hours will be subject to some changes. Please watch for same on notice boards.

MEDS BOW TO SCIENCE 2-0 WED.

Prevey Stars in Goal as Science Move Into Second Place

The Science entry in the A inter-fac hockey league shut out the Meds 2-0 in a fast, hard game Wednesday. The game was featured by brilliant three-men rushes throughout. Morris picked up a loose puck in front of the Med goal and slapped it into the net just at the end of the first period. Parks got the other goal for the Science team midway through the second period on an individual effort when he drove a hard shot past Hall from the Med blue line. Hall, Cook and Trott played well for the Meds, while Prevey, West and Parks were the best for Science.

The lineups:
Meds: Goal, Hall; defence, Nicol, Fortier; forwards, Cook, Trott, Joachim, Givens, Quille, Downey.
Science: Goal, Prevey; defence, West, Parks; forwards, Robertson, Millar, Lewis, Miquelon, Morris, McKee, Gardiner.

A LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Pts.
Arts	14
Science	8
Ag-Com-Law-Pharm	6
Meds	4

NOTICE

Next Senior hockey game at the Arena Tuesday with Imperials.

WOMEN STUDENTS TO HOLD POW-WOW

It's Next Tuesday, Girls!—The Wauneita Masquerade!

Of course everyone is going—this is one of the major functions of the year. Everybody always has the best fun. Have you got the blues? Give yourself a chance and the rest of the rainbow will soon have chased them right out of the picture.

What, no costume? Who cares! A broad grin and a thick coat of good humour will do the trick. For background—well, a little thought will soon settle that. If you can't beg one, borrow it. If you can't borrow it—no, don't—make it. If it's funny enough, remember there's a prize. If you are one of these "original" people—you're not! Oh, yes, you are—there's a prize for the best idea you can reproduce. And then, of course, there's a prize for the prettiest costume too.

And the prizes! They are great, no fooling. If you can't be beautiful, it will be well worth your while to look funny. There's going to be peppy music and—aw, why spoil it with promises. It's to be a Scotch party, so don't miss it; you'll get more than your money's worth. Don't worry about a costume—that's the least of your worries. And when you get a costume, what's left to worry about?

You're coming; your friends are coming; everybody is coming. Are your fees paid? No charge for you. No? Only thirty-five cents anyway. Who could miss the best Wauneita Masquerade in history?

"Stop. Please, don't do that, dear. Stop. Do you hear me? Stop.

"What do you think you are doing, writing a telegram?"

—The Hornet.

FRITZ NIMBS

Whenever my thoughts fly back to the early days of August, 1914, I still seem to hear the chime of the church bells, which announced with a thundering voice the beginning of the greatest struggle of mankind. On that evening patriotism reached its height in young and old, many of them not realizing the horrors they were about to face. Never will I forget the scenes of departure I witnessed and, most of all, the indescribable fear of my own mother for my eldest brother, who at that time was on the high seas on board a battleship. Nothing could have induced mother to permit myself to enlist. Fearful days passed by, and the increasing number of refugees passing through our small city were cause for the question on everybody's lips: "How long yet until we have to join the army of refugees?" The perceptible thunder of the guns on the near eastern boundary seemed to become more and more intense with every hour, until at last fearful observers announced that the thunder had begun to recede; the Russian "steam-roller" had been brought to a stop.

Then one day when my younger sister, brother and I were serving bread and coffee to refugees on the Market Place, I saw the first wounded soldier. He had lost his right leg, one arm, and his head was almost covered with bloody bandages. But it seemed to be well worth it, for on his breast dangled a decoration for bravery. The sight of this decoration almost caused me to run away to enlist in order to become a hero. It was this first Iron Cross I ever saw which I today make directly responsible for the fact that I enlisted at the age of sixteen.

It was at the storage room of the Berlin-Reinickendorf Garrison where parts of uniforms were hurled at two boys who had not yet forgotten their teachers' authority. I was just trying on a pair of heavily mailed boots, when suddenly the other boy standing at my side cried out in pain. One of these specimens had ended its flight from a private's hand on his head. A little stream of blood was running down his cheek. My handkerchief served as a bandage for the present. This little accident took place almost unnoticed by others, but by it an acquaintance was established that soon became a real friendship, which, however, was only to last a few months.

Fritz Nimbs was his name, and he was only sixteen years old, as myself. He was the eldest son of a miner's family of six. We shared the same ideals, and were equally enthusiastic over the fact that our training time was to take only three months, after which time we should be drafted for field service. It would lead too far to give a detailed description of these three months. May it therefore suffice to state that they by no means were a chain of successive happy days. April the 15th, 1915, had arrived, and with the outfitting day for front service. This time, every piece of equipment was new, examined and well fitted. After being equipped, we marked leather pieces by cutting our initials into every part. My friend lacking a knife for this purpose, asked me to

Kiss and Don't Kill

Doctors, who have the tendency of all professional men to contradict themselves, have recently come forward with the contention that kissing is less detrimental to the health than handshaking. Certainly there seems to be nothing unhealthy about kissing, unless the recipient turns out to be someone else's woman. Handshaking is undoubtedly bad. There are slimy hands that send a chronic shiver up the spine and down again, there are hands with blobs of chewing gum in the palm, and chewing gum is definitely contagious. And the philistine who pumped the white, useless hand of a society matron with friendly vigor became infected with something that technical men call "ostracism."

But neither kissing or handshaking is as dangerous to the health as backslapping. The ill-effects are not felt so much by he who gets slapped—he is not likely to suffer anything worse than a broken spine or a bitten tongue. But he who slaps—the ravages of disease swiftly strike him down. He often breaks out with black eyes, or broken jaws—with broken neck, with caved-in head—alas, this is but the musings of an idealist.—McGill Daily.

WINTER CARNIVAL PROVES POPULAR

(Continued from Page 1)

for men's costumes. The representation of a "Love Nest" by Dorothy Copp and Edith Moorehouse was decidedly very clever and—quite stimulating to the imagination. Their prize was a five-pound box of chocolates donated by the Tack Shop, Jack Hennessy, a dusky-hued bride, and Brumby Aiello as a groom were also particularly noted.

It takes the children to count the beans. Dennis Locke, 9-year-old mathematician, of 11317 University Avenue, was the proud little winner of the radio. His estimate of the number of beans in the jar was 1,300, and he only missed it by two paltry beans. The correct number was 1,298. The judges for the radio contest (that is, presumably, the lads who counted the beans one by one, after the guessing was over) were Steve Carr, Vernon Myers and Ag Cawker.

Two hours of skating rounded out a perfect evening. The Union Rink Band provided music that lent wings to even the most desultory and listless. Of course, we're not criticizing Steve Carr's regular performance on the phonograph. We consider him an accomplished artist in his own line, but it was certainly delightful to skate to the music of a real live band for a while.

do the job of marking for him. Not for the fraction of a second did either of us think of the gruesome story these letters had to tell only three weeks later.

We were assigned to the F.L.A. 15 (an Observation Balloon Division), and our train left Berlin on April the 18th. To many of my comrades a pouring rain on that day foreboded no good. Never will I forget the impressions of this trip across Germany, Austria and Hungary to Grybow, our destination, near the eastern battle-front in Galicia. Fritz and I had become inseparable friends. So many and too great were the new sights of land and people that neither of us could find time to write a postal card to our mothers. As our train approached Grybow the picture changed—soldiers everywhere, and in vain did our eyes look for the civil population. As soon as our train stopped orders to unload were given, and without loss of time we had started an uninterrupted march of sixteen hours. None of us knew the location when camp was made, but the sharp sound of rifle fire now and then told that the trenches were not far away. It was six o'clock in the afternoon when food was served, and with nightfall we were moving forward again cautiously, avoiding unnecessary noise. At last at 9:15 p.m. order was given to rest. No fires were to be lighted. We lay on the cold ground and slept for the first time under the clear sky of Galicia. Cruelly our well-deserved sleep was cut short by the sudden beginning of the thunder of the guns, singly at first, then faster in succession, until the sound seemed to be an uninterrupted tremendous thunder that made the ground on which we stood vibrate.

We were in the war. All tiredness was gone, and with tremendous awe we watched the beginning of the battle; of course only those of us who were greenhorns like Fritz and myself. Orders for readiness came at one o'clock in the morning, and before the sun rose at the horizon our balloon went up into the air for the first time. We envied those of us whose duty it was to establish telephone connection with the trenches, for every one (greenhorns only, of course) wanted to get near and see the Russ. All of a sudden we heard a sharp whistling sound at daybreak. "What is that?" asked Fritz, and in the next fraction of a second we both were covered with a rain of dirt and stones. Before we came to ourselves again somebody shouted from somewhere, "Jump into that hole, you nuts!" We both were thankful to the unknown who called us "nuts," for if we had remained one more second on that spot a Russian shell would have made short work of both of us. Sharp at 11:15 a.m. the guns ceased to fire, and a ghostly silence suddenly succeeded the tremendous roar. But only a few minutes passed and we heard the machine guns and rifles at work.

Gorlice stood in flames. The Russian lines were broken; we advanced, leaving 23 dead on the field. Three minutes' walk before the new vacant Russian trenches we made camp for the night following May 2nd of 1915. The next day was announced a day of rest. Fritz shared my tent. The experience of the day were too tremendous and did not let us find sleep for hours. We contemplated visiting the trenches in the morning, and returning after to write letters home. When we awoke the next morning the sun already stood high in the sky. We hastened to complete certain routine duties, which were to be done before we could leave camp. Burning with curiosity I left in company with two elderly comrades, one of whom had been at the front before and knew what the trenches looked like. My friend was not quite ready to go, and wanted to follow in a few minutes. Before we entered the trench I saw him on his way in company of another soldier. I waved my hand to him, and shouted to follow through the dugouts. In the second dugout we entered I noticed a number of boxes standing on a kind of shelf in one corner. My hand went forward to get them, when at the same moment the older soldier pulled me violently back, and said, "Leave your hands off Russian hand-grenades!" He explained the danger, and we went on to the next we came out of the third trench I dugout. Fritz was not in sight. When felt somehow uneasy, and intended to go back and look for Fritz, thinking of those strange dangerous boxes. As I turned backwards a tremendous explosion tore the air, and I fell to the ground. My first thought was Fritz and the black boxes. I ran towards the dugout, now destroyed. A soldier, one of ours, lay near the entrance, dead. Others came run-

ning from the camp. I did not see Fritz; my yells were not answered—he did not show up.

The roof of the dugout had been partly torn away. I looked inside. There in one corner stood a soldier at the wall in a strange position, his uniform torn, parts of his body missing. Only with the help of others could the dead man, who was glued to the wall with his own flesh and blood, be brought out of the trench. Recognition of the terribly torn body was impossible. Once more I looked back into that terrible hole, and noticed a piece of a leather belt. I picked it up and read "F.N."—two letters cut by my own hand.

Canadian Universities Less Cultured, States Britisher

"There is not the same seeking after general culture in your universities as there is in ours," said Mr. Ivor B. Jones in an interview last Tuesday evening. "It is more in an attempt to obtain percentages than culture that people over here attend university."

When asked for his general impressions of Canadian universities and University of Saskatchewan in particular, Mr. Jones mentioned three things as being the outstanding characteristics that he had observed. Students are younger in Canadian universities and have not the same aims in their university career as those of old country universities. It was more as a pursuit of high marks than an attempt to obtain a general culture that people attend universities here. The third difference of note dealt with our system of sport. "There is one team over here and in it, and there is also too much emphasis placed on the desire to win all the time. In the University of Wales there are as many as nineteen teams playing in one sport every Saturday afternoon. The object of the game is not so much to win as to have a good time and to become a more efficient player. Everybody can engage in some sport or other by this system, and no need for the organized physical training classes as they are here felt. "It is a capitalistic game in Canada," said Mr. Jones, "and a socialistic one in England. To me the socialistic one seems preferable."

Endorsing Mr. Jones' views, Mr. Hector McNeil, of the University of Glasgow, also remarked on the well organized hospitality that they had received at the hands of the leaders in this and other universities. "It is so well organized that there is nothing left for us to do ourselves. It is, in fact, so well organized that at times it is almost terrifying," he stated. The major difference he saw it between Canadian universities and British ones, aside from those already noted by Mr. Jones, is that, contrary to the general belief here and despite the much vaunted freedom of manner, actually the Canadian universities are much more formal than are the British. There is not the same easy camaraderie between the sexes in Canada as there is in Britain. "This is due to the fact that too many people over here go out with some one person steadily," said Mr. McNeil, with a suggestive sigh.—The Sheaf.

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